Class5 homework

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A. Can you improve this analysis code?

df <- data.frame(a=1:10, b=seq(200,400,length=10),c=11:20,d=NA)

```
df <- data.frame(a=1:10, b=seq(200,400,length=10),c=11:20,d=NA)</pre>
df$a <- (df$a - min(df$a)) / (max(df$a) - min(df$a))
df$b \leftarrow (df$b - min(df$a)) / (max(df$b) - min(df$b))
df$c \leftarrow (df$c - min(df$c)) / (max(df$c) - min(df$c))
df$d \leftarrow (df$d - min(df$d)) / (max(df$a) - min(df$d))
```

```
Answer_A <- function(x) {</pre>
  (x - min(x, na.rm=TRUE)) / (max(x, na.rm=TRUE) - min(x, na.rm=TRUE))
```

20

0

100

Answer_A(df\$a)

[1] 0.0000000 0.1111111 0.2222222 0.3333333 0.4444444 0.5555556 0.6666667 [8] 0.7777778 0.8888889 1.0000000

analysis of protein drug interactions abstracting the main activities in your own new function. Then answer questions 1 to 6 below. It is recommended that you start a new Project in RStudio in a new directory and then install the bio3d

B. Next improve the below example code for the

package noted in the R code below library(bio3d) s1 <- read.pdb("4AKE") # kinase with drug</pre>

```
Note: Accessing on-line PDB file
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s2 <- read.pdb("1AKE") # kinase no drug</pre>

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE s3 <- read.pdb("1E4Y") # kinase with drug</pre>

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file s1.chainA <- trim.pdb(s1, chain="A", elety="CA")</pre>

s2.chainA <- trim.pdb(s2, chain="A", elety="CA")</pre> s3.chainA <- trim.pdb(s1, chain="A", elety="CA")</pre> s1.b <- s1.chainA\$atom\$b</pre> s2.b <- s2.chainA\$atom\$b</pre> s3.b <- s3.chainA\$atom\$b</pre> plotb3(s1.b, sse=s1.chainA, typ="l", ylab="Bfactor")

100 80 9 Bfactor 40

100

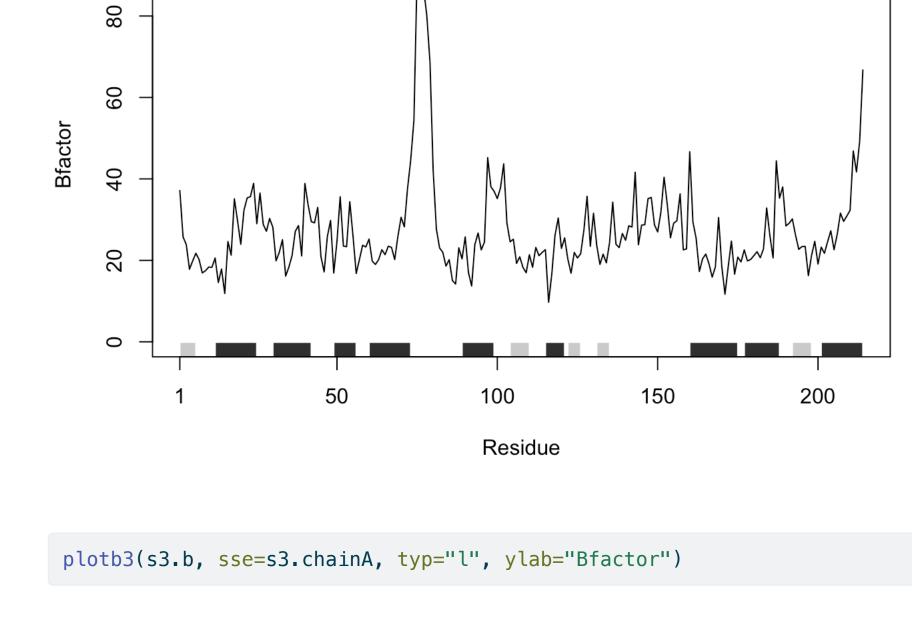
Residue

150

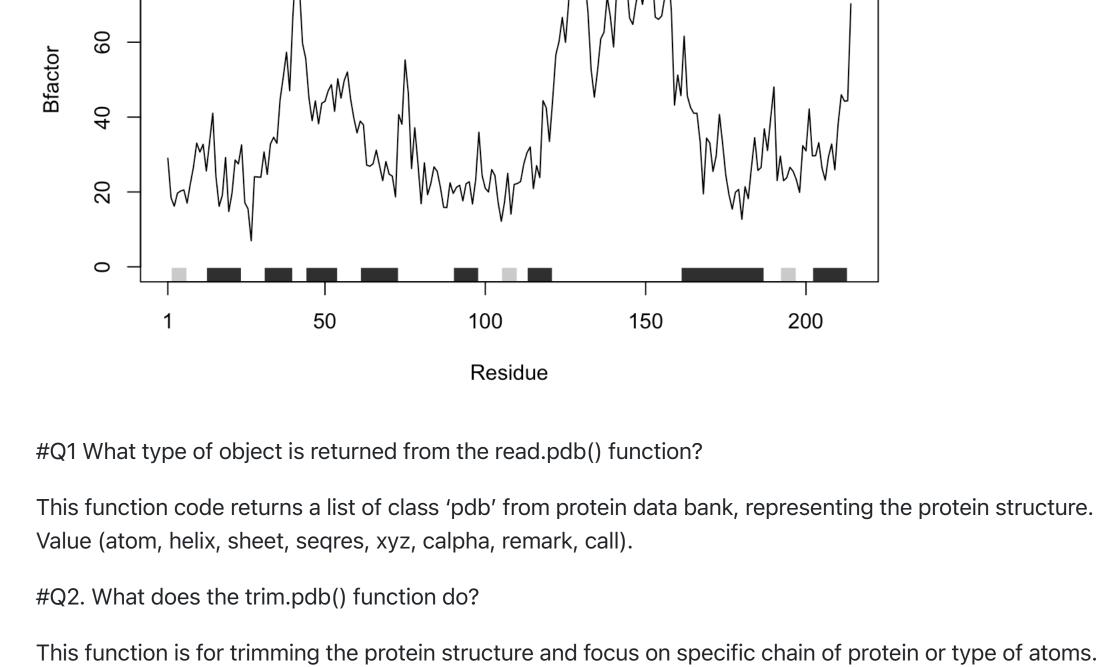
200

plotb3(s2.b, sse=s2.chainA, typ="l", ylab="Bfactor")

50



80



#Q3. What input parameter would turn off the marginal black and grey rectangles in the plots and what #do they represent in this case?

distance_matrix <- dist(bfactors_matrix)</pre>

hc <- hclust(distance_matrix)</pre>

plot(hc)

9

5

4

#Q6

library(bio3d)

Skipping download

0

#Q4. What would be a better plot to compare across the different proteins?

I think scatter plot will be better to compare B-factors across different proteins.

Black rectangles and grey rectangles represent the secondary structure elements (SSEs) in the protein structure. If we change the sse argument in plotb3() to FALSE, as in the following example: plotb3(s1.b, sse = FALSE, typ = "I", tlab = "Bfactor", then the rectangles will disappear.

#Q5. Which proteins are more similar to each other in their B-factor trends? How could you quantify this? s1 and s3 is more closer.

 $s1.b \leftarrow c(10, 20, 30, 40, 50)$ s2.b <- c(15, 25, 35, 45, 55) s3.b <- c(12, 22, 32, 42, 52) bfactors_matrix <- rbind(s1.b, s2.b, s3.b)</pre>

Cluster Dendrogram 10 0 ∞ Height 7

> distance_matrix hclust (*, "complete")

protein_chain <- trim.pdb(protein, chain = chain_id, elety = "CA")</pre>

plotb3(b_factors, sse = protein_chain, typ = "l", ylab = "Bfactor")

/var/folders/qm/pns066q539g78xhnryt0vkmm0000gn/T//RtmpQRUw7Z/4AKE.pdb exists.

Answer_plot("4AKE") Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

Warning in get.pdb(file, path = tempdir(), verbose = FALSE):

50

Answer_plot <- function(pdb_file, chain_id = "A") {</pre>

protein <- read.pdb(pdb_file)</pre>

b_factors <- protein_chain\$atom\$b</pre>

100 80 9 Bfactor 40 20

150

200



100

